

AN UNCOMPLETED CONTRACT JUDGMENT FOR \$11,000. A QUESTION OF EXCHANGE RATE.

An undefended action came before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), yesterday, in which the only point of interest was as to the rate of exchange on which judgment should be given for a liability incurred in sterling.

The plaintiffs were Messrs. Norman Clarke, Dunlop & Company, of London, and the defendants were Messrs. Lim & Hunt of Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. R. Haywood, who had represented the defendants, notified the Registrar that he had no further instructions in the case. The defendants were not present.

The statement of claim said that the defendants had refused to take up the documents or to pay the purchase price of a quantity of worsted stockings and handkerchiefs ordered by them in 1920 under three separate contracts. Payment of £11,000 sterling was claimed.

Mr. Jenkin said that the claim was made upon three c.i.f. contracts. Documents, including four months bills, were tendered to the defendants for acceptance but were dishonoured. The plaintiffs were, he submitted, entitled to payment of the purchase price with interest and charges.

Mr. F. T. H. Bunje, said he was the agent of the plaintiffs in the Colony, and carried on business in the office of Mr. H. M. H. Nemazee, Prince's Building. The witness gave formal evidence as to documents.

Mr. M. H. Turner, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, proved that notice of trial had been given, and a statement of claim served.

His Honour: What has happened to the goods?

Mr. Jenkin said that they were held by the banks who had financed the transaction.

His Honour: I see you claim the equivalent of £11,000 in Hongkong dollars.

Mr. Jenkin: Yes.

His Honour: What rate do you ask for?

Mr. Jenkin: It is usually given at the current rate, at the date of judgment.

His Honour: Is that correct?

Mr. Jenkin: I am not sure that it is in accordance with the latest decisions at Home. I do not know to what extent you would make them apply to this Colony where all contracts are on exchange.

His Honour: I can't give judgment in sterling, can I?

Mr. Jenkin: No.

In reply to his Honour counsel said that a judgment based on the rate at the date of breach would work considerable hardship in this Colony.

His Honour: I think I had better give you judgment in the amount of dollars to be ascertained by the Registrar. If he has any difficulty he can refer the matter back to me.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

"COME DOWN IN THE WORLD."

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

Joseph Neal, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being a vagrant.

Inspector Blackman, who prosecuted, said the chaplain in charge of the Mission to Seamen, refused to have anything more to do with the defendant. The Harbour Master asked that the defendant be sent to the House of Detention until such time as work could be found for him. The defendant used to be an engineer on a river boat. He was a man of good antecedents who had come down in the world.

The Magistrate made an order for the defendant's admission to the House of Detention.

BURGLAR BREAKS HIS NECK.

Early on Sunday morning, thieves broke into the house of a Chinese merchant. Two men seized the householder whilst the remainder of the gang searched the premises and collected about \$250 in notes. On an alarm being given by other inmates of the house, the robbers made a dash for the verandah; three slid down the drain pipe to the street, but one man missed his hold, fell, and broke his neck. The police, on arrival, removed the body to the mortuary. Death appeared to have been instantaneous.

Seven districts of the province of Shensi are reported by the retiring Tachun to be still in the hands of Sun Yat Sen's men.

ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN GIRLS. "ASSEMBLED" IN GRAHAM STREET.

A charge arising out of an effort to deal with local immoral traffic was heard by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon. A Chinese was charged with harbouring three girls, knowing them to be intended for life in places of ill-fame.

Mr. C. Farebrother Mason defended.

Mr. W. Schofield, on behalf of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, said that it came to the knowledge of Inspector Murphy that three girls were being harboured at 43, Graham Street, and were about to be taken to Siam. The girls said the defendant was in charge of them; and it was clear that they had been assembled there from various parts of the country. They said at first that they were three sisters but afterwards admitted that that was only what they had been instructed to say, and that they did not know one another.

The evidence of the girls was then taken and it was very contradictory and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Mason said the defendant was only a lodger in the house, and the principal tenant, who had absconded, was the person most probably concerned. "It is the usual police method," said Mr. Mason, "the man they want having gone, they punish on the nearest person. My client is perfectly innocent."

The Magistrate said he would not be too sure of that, but at any rate the evidence was insufficient to convict.

Mr. Schofield mentioned that his principal witness, the defendant's "kept woman," could not be found.

The defendant was discharged.

PIRERAGE IN THE HARBOUR.

SHARP SENTENCES IMPOSED.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with receiving stolen property, 100 pen knives.

Sergeant Lane said the defendant was searched in Canton Road on Sunday and the knives were found tied up in his girdle. When charged at the Police Station, he declared that he bought them from a coolie for \$3. As the knives were worth at least 30 cents each, the witness did not believe his story and took him to the various shops alongside the wharves to make enquiries. The knives were identified as part of the cargo of the *Malacca Maru*, one case having been broken open and several hundreds of knives stolen.

The defendant was convicted.

Sergt. Vincent produced the defendant's finger prints to prove a previous conviction, but in spite of this the defendant stubbornly denied that he had been to jail before.

The Magistrate: All right, we will show you your photo.

When Sergt. Vincent produced the defendant's photo, he said "Oh, only that one time."

Sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed.

In the same court, a coolie who was seen breaking open a bale of fish on a Japanese steamer was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE LIANG KWANG TROUBLE.

The Government, says a Peking vernacular paper, has received a telegram from General Lu Yung-tung, dated May 2nd, describing the situation in his province. The telegram says that the total numbers of troops in his province are as follows:—20 battalions in Wu Chow, under the command of General Chao Ping-kun; the Occupation Commission; 10 battalions in Huai-chi under the command of General Liu Chi-lu; 5 battalions in Shantung; 15 battalions in Chingchow and Lienchow under the command of General Ma Chi; and 30 battalions in Nanning, Hangshien, and Kueishien. In comparison, says General Lu, the number of troops sent by the Canton Government to the front is 10,000 more than can be sent out by his province. It will be remembered that some time ago General Lu Yu-kang, son of General Lu Yung-tung, was sent to Fengtien with costly presents to invite the co-operation of General Chang Tsi-lin, and he was well entertained. Now General Chang is said to be proceeding to Kwang with presents to assure General Lu of the goodwill of the Military Inspector-General. General Lu has instructed all officials and people to accord the distinguished guest a hearty welcome.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate, General Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9.30 a.m., June 6th.

Low pressure area covering the N. China Sea. A depression may be forming in the neighbourhood of Balingang Channel.

THE CENOTAPH. WREATHS FROM THE COLONIES.

On the occasion of the unveiling of the Cenotaph by His Majesty the King on the 11th of November last, it was arranged that wreaths should be laid on behalf of the Governments and peoples of the several Colonies and Protectorates. For this purpose the various Colonies and Protectorates were arranged in four groups; and the following gentlemen, who have for long periods rendered eminent service in the Empire, consented to represent each a group and to deposit a wreath on behalf of the Colonies, etc., included in it:—

- (1) Sir G. R. Le Hunt, G.C.M.G., The West Indian Colonies, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, and St. Helena.
- (2) Sir Frank Swettenham, G.C.M.G., The Eastern and Pacific Colonies and Protectorates.
- (3) The Right Honourable Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., The West African and Mediterranean Colonies.
- (4) Sir J. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., The East African and South African Colonies and Protectorates.

We have received from the Colonial Secretariat a copy of a photograph of the wreath. In the "Eastern and Pacific Colonies and Protectorates" are represented the Governments and peoples of Ceylon, Hongkong, Malaya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Weihaiwei, Fiji, and the Pacific Islands.

THE RAINFALL IN MAY.

The record of the rainfall, at the Botanic Gardens, Hongkong, during the month of May, 1921, was as follows:—

| | |
|-------|---|
| 1st | — |
| 2nd | — |
| 3rd | — |
| 4th | — |
| 5th | — |
| 6th | — |
| 7th | — |
| 8th | — |
| 9th | — |
| 10th | — |
| 11th | — |
| 12th | — |
| 13th | — |
| 14th | — |
| 15th | — |
| 16th | — |
| 17th | — |
| 18th | — |
| 19th | — |
| 20th | — |
| 21st | — |
| 22nd | — |
| 23rd | — |
| 24th | — |
| 25th | — |
| 26th | — |
| 27th | — |
| 28th | — |
| 29th | — |
| 30th | — |
| 31st | — |
| Total | — |

We learn that at Tiam over 38 inches were registered during the month.

ROYAL AIR FORCE MEMORIAL FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION.

The following letters have been received in acknowledgment of the contribution made by residents in Hongkong to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund. The money was raised through the agency of the Hongkong Aero Club, and forwarded by H.E. the Governor at the end of January:—

21, Arlington St., S.W. I.

March 21st, 1921.

Dear Sir REGINALD STREAS,—I write to convey to you the very warm thanks of the Committee of the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund for the generous donation contributed to the Fund by the residents in Hongkong.

The Committee hope that you will take proper opportunity of assuring the residents of the warm sense of their kindness which has been excited by this liberal contribution. And the Committee hope that the residents will, in so far as it may be possible, continue to give their valuable support to the Fund—I remain, yours faithfully,

(Sd.) HUGH CECIL,

(Chairman.)

7, Idlesleigh House, Caxton St., S.W. I.

18th March, 1921.

To Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.,

Governor's House,

Hongkong.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt this morning of your registered letter No. 498/1920, dated 29th January, 1921, enclosing a cheque for 2573 9s. 6d., being the amount subscribed by the residents of Hongkong.

Will you please accept on behalf of the Chairman and Committee of this Fund their very grateful thanks for your extremely handsome subscription, and we are the more grateful for this help, coming as it does from the remote parts of our Empire at a time when money is extremely difficult to obtain from the general public at home.

The Committee would be grateful if, through the Press or any other medium that you think fit, our thanks could be conveyed to as many of the kind donors as is possible.

I beg to enclose herewith our official receipt No. A 611.—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) W. E. S. BURN, Lt.-Col.

(Secretary Royal Air Force Memorial Fund.)

THEATRICAL TOUR SEQUEL. INTERESTING CASE IN SHANGHAI.

ADVANCE AGENT'S CLAIM.

An action arising out of the recent visit of the Denniston Players was heard in H.M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, on May 21st, before his Honour Judge Skinner Turner. Plaintiff, Harry Neville, sued Messrs. William Armstrong, W. Gater, Charles E. Shepherd and Cecil McBain for the payment of G\$1,186 for travelling expenses and damages, and Mex\$ 483.30, salary alleged to be due.

Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for plaintiff and Mr. H. Browett and Mr. J. G. Priestwood for defendants.

According to the statement of claim, the defendants organized and were the directors of Reynolds Denniston, Ltd., a company which went into voluntary liquidation on or about March 31st last. The company was formed for the purpose of bringing a company of actors to the Far East, and plaintiff was engaged as Advance Agent, and to play parts if required. Early in February, Mr. O. E. Shepherd notified members of the company that the company would have to go into liquidation, and defendants then offered to finance and take all risk of a North China and Shanghai tour, provided the players agreed to accept a reduction of 40 per cent. from their original contract salary. Plaintiff agreed to this reduction and undertook the duties of advance agent at Peking, Peking and Shanghai. He now claimed Mex\$ 483.30, balance of salary due, being the contract salary of G\$75 per week less the 40 per cent. reduction agreed upon. The North China tour was arranged by defendants with a view to paying travelling expenses of the players to their respective destinations in America, in accordance with their contracts, defendants thus taking over the liability of Reynolds Denniston, Ltd., in this respect. In this connection plaintiff claimed G\$496 travelling expenses from Shanghai to New York. By reason of defendants refusal to pay, plaintiff had been forced to remain in Shanghai with no opportunity of securing work in his profession, thereby suffering damages to the extent of G\$650.

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

The defence was that plaintiff went on the North China tour on the same terms as the other players, viz., payment only for days when there were performances. Plaintiff had received all money due to him in respect of this tour. Further, defendants denied that by this arrangement they took over the liability of Reynolds Denniston, Ltd., for transportation of the players back to the United States, and they repudiated liability for plaintiff's travelling expenses. After deducting all expenses of the North China tour, there remained only \$1,055 available for the travelling expenses of the players. On March 25th, defendants offered plaintiff his passage to New York, but this plaintiff refused. Whilst denying any liability, defendants paid into court the sum of \$77.56, the maximum proportion of the sum of \$1,055 available to plaintiff in respect of his claim for travelling expenses.

In his opinion, Mr. Rodger emphasised that plaintiff was not engaged as an ordinary player, but as an "advance agent" to take parts if required.

His Lordship observed that the essential question, apart from matters of account, was as to whether plaintiff was entitled to a weekly salary as advance agent or whether he was entitled only to salary for the number of days on which he played with the company.

After some evidence had been taken the hearing was adjourned.

The local Chinese authorities at Harbin are protesting against the circulation of foreign bank notes there, especially "worthless Russian roubles" which the Japanese banks are alleged to be circulating.

According to the Japanese papers the management of the Imperial Theatre, Tokio, have signed contracts for Anna Pavlova and her company to appear in Tokio next autumn and negotiations are proceeding for visits by Mme. Galli-Curci the famous soprano and Enrico Caruso the great Italian tenor.

According to a Bombay message of May 17th the war was at that date 5,000 P. & O. and British India docks workmen out on strike in Bombay, together with the employees of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's workshops. There was also a strike of employees of the China mills, which have lately changed ownership.

In a letter from Colombo, ex-Governor Harrison wrote to Manila:—"All these countries (Indo-China, Straits Settlements and India) are harder hit than the Philippine Islands by the business depression and by the exchange. India and the Straits Settlements, which were our models in the 'gold standard', have twice as great a depreciation in the currency as we had."

The *Shanghai Mercury* states that an ocean tragedy is reported to have occurred on the N.M.S. steamer *Kaga Maru* on her recent voyage from London. It is stated that one of the passengers, an English lady, either jumped or fell overboard while the ship was in the Indian Ocean. The tragedy occurred late at night and though the alarm was given and the boat stopped no trace of the woman could be found. It is further stated that she had been married to a Japanese student three days prior to her departure from London, and that her husband was also on board returning to Japan.

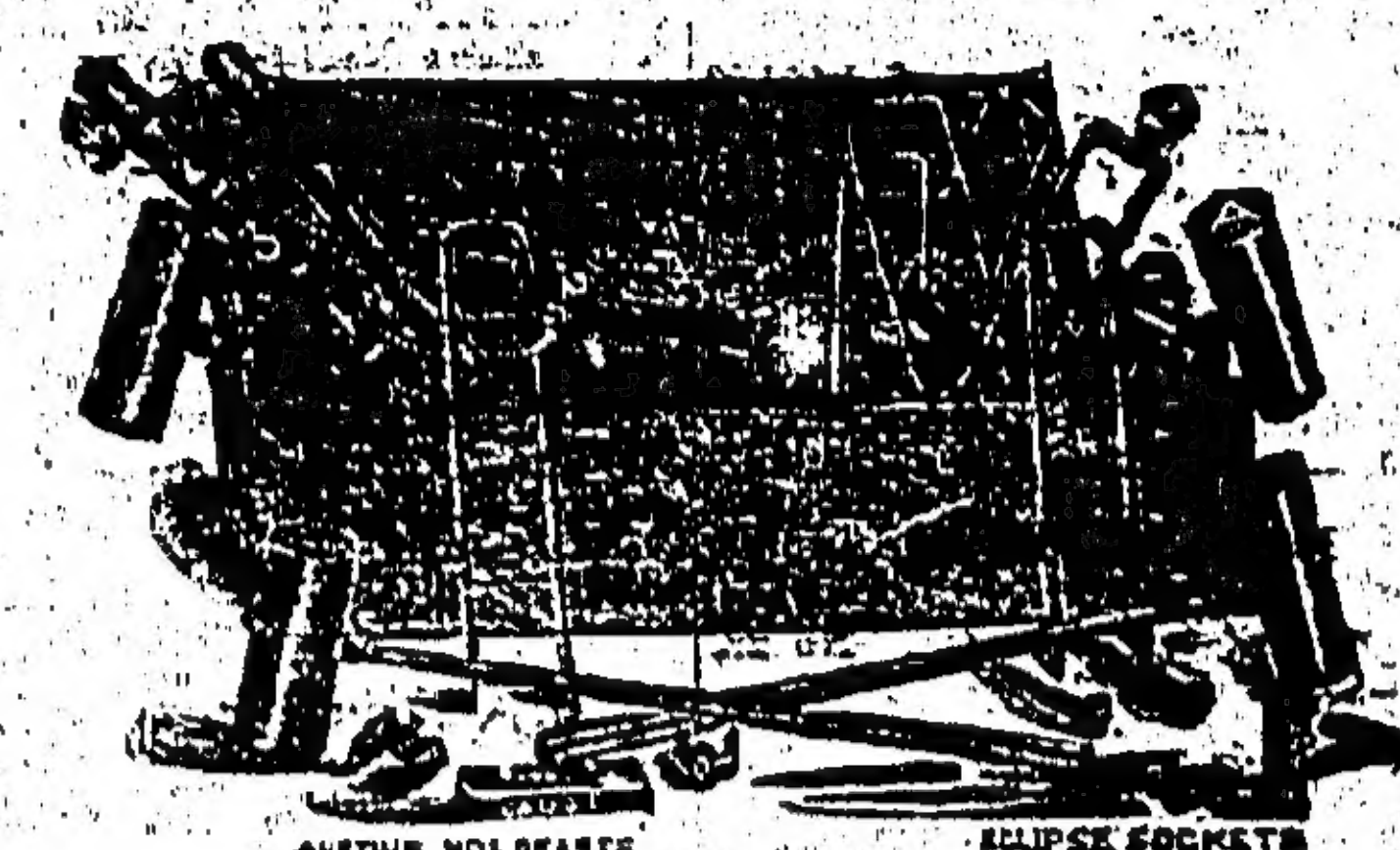
SPORTS DEPARTMENT

NOW IN STOCK.

TAYLOR'S
LAWN BOWLS.

JAQUES
CROQUET SETS.

AGENTS FOR



SPALDING'S

MEDICINE BALLS.

PUNCHING BAGS.

INDIAN CLUBS.

DEVELOPERS.

GRIP DUMBBELLS.

SHUTTLE COCKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE TYPHOON SEASON

IS NOW APPROACHING.

Be forewarned—

by having one of the latest improved BAROGRAPHS—and be forearmed.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

DANCING IS THE

CONDIMENT WHICH MAKES
LIFE APPETISING—

DANCE TO

COLUMBIA RECORDS

OBTAINABLE ONLY

AT

ANDERSON'S.

"HOTEL DE FRANCE,"

23, BOULEVARD ROLANDS, HANOI.

UNDER New Management. Most Comfortable Rooms with Private Sitting-Room and Bath-Room attached to each room. French Cooking. Several Small Dining-Rooms for Families.

Wm Powell & Co.

TELEPHONE 8146.

BATHING SEASON.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S

KNITTED BATHING COSTUMES

IN THE LATEST COLOURINGS

BLUE, BROWN & GREEN HEATHER

ALSO PLAIN NAVY.

\$4.00 PRICES TO \$12.50

HIGH-CLASS

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on FRIDAY the 10th JUNE, (DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL).
W. G. LAY,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, June 6th, 1921. [1629]

THE ST. STEPHEN GIRLS' COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

THE following Subscription to the above Fund has been duly received with thanks—
Per Miss E. M. Smith \$ 1,000.00
Sir O. F. Chater \$ 55,000.00
Amount acknowledged \$56,000.00
Total \$56,000.00
KWOK SIU LAU,
Hon. Treasurer,
Hongkong, June 6th, 1921. [1030]

TO LET FURNISHED

FROM June 24th to October 4th. No. 23, BEAK.
Apply—
G. M. HARTSON,
Hotel Mansions. [1031]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo, by hereto hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whome, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 15th June will be subject to rent.
All broken, stained, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1921. [1032]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong, on June 4th, 1921.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From MARSEILLES extra "CANTONIA"
From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 9 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MAUCKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1921. [1022]

REQUIRED: First-class Hardware and Machinery SALESMAN with good connection in Hongkong to take sole charge of Sales Office. Reply giving full details of age, experience, salary required, etc., to Box 1021, c/o Daily Press Office. [1021]

BRITISH GROUP of MANUFACTURERS making competitive lines of all Hardware, Paints, Machinery, and Plant with their own Technical Staff in China desire to hear of a first-class firm of Merchants who will work with them in the territory of Hongkong, Kwantung, and Kwangsi. Replies in confidence to Box 1020, c/o Daily Press Office. [1020]

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

REVISED CHARGES FOR LIVERY SERVICE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the increased Cost of Motor Spirit, etc., We beg to announce the following Reductions in charges for Car Hire, as from the 1st June, 1921:

| OLD RATE | NEW RATE |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Large Car \$8 per hour | Large Car \$7 per hour |
| Small Car \$6 per hour | Small Car \$5 per hour |
| Large Car \$7 per hour | Large Car \$6 per hour |
| Small Car \$5 per hour | Small Car \$4 per hour |

Waiting charges: Large Car \$1.50 per hour, Small Car \$1.25 per hour.
[1018]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG GARAGE.

WE have this Day OPENED a GARAGE at No. 20, Praya East, Wanchai. Cars will be available for Hire at Moderate Rates during hours livery cars are permitted to run, and at other times in emergency with Police permission. Telephone 380.

THE HONGKONG GARAGE.

NOTICE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 4372 for 12 old silver shares No. 1487/88 now converted into 60 Gold Shares in this Society standing in the name of Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON CHIL (Deceased), late of READING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a Certificate for the 60 Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager,
Hongkong, May 24th, 1921. [1884]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th, at 12 o'clock Noon.

INTIMATIONS

T. U. P. A. VACATION CAMP.

KEEP your Boys off the Street during the Hot Summer Months and send them to the TUNGSHAO UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY ACADEMY. It is opening a Vacation Camp for Boys to continue throughout the Summer Months until the opening of the Academy in September.
The authorities are arranging for a healthful and invigorating sport programme under the direction of male supervisors. Swimming, Boating, Outdoor Camping, Baseball, Track, Football, and Tennis are some of the Sports which will be included.
The locality of Tungshao for a "splendid" Vacation is well-known throughout the Orient, and here parents are given the opportunity of placing their Boys under proper care and discipline where a first-class Holiday is secured. The food is of the best and its preparation is competently supervised. Prices are cheaper than Hotels.
For particulars write to the REGISTRAR OF THE ACADEMY. [879]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

LOAN, 1921.

ISSUE OF \$20,000,000 LOAN.

Bearing interest from the date of purchase at 7 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on May 1st and November 1st.

REPAYABLE AT PAR ON MAY 1st, 1926.

FREE OF INCOME TAX AND OTHER DUTIES.

PRICE OF ISSUE—100 PER CENT.

Under the authority of the Straits Settlement Loan Ordinance, 1921, the Treasurer of the Straits Settlements is authorised to receive and further notice applications for Straits Settlement Loan 1921 as above.

Bonds will be issued at the option of the applicant either to Bearer or to Registered Holder.

Registered Bonds will be transferable and will be free of transfer duty under the Stamp Ordinance, 1907. Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

Holders of Bearer Bonds will be allowed to exchange them for Bonds to Registered Holder and Registered Holder will be allowed to exchange their Bonds for Bearer Bonds. Bonds, whether registered or bearer, may be exchanged for the equivalent in face value of Bonds of the same kind of higher or lower denomination.

A fee will be charged of 25 cents for each registered, and of ten cents for each bearer, Bond exchanged or applied for.

All Bonds and the interest thereon will be exempt from all duties other than estate duty and from all taxes levied or hereafter to be levied in the Colony.

Bonds will be accepted at par in payment of Death Duties due to the Government of the Straits Settlements provided that it is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Stamp that the Bonds have been in the possession of the deceased from the date of issue or for a period of six months previous to his death. Interest accrued on the Bonds to the date of such payment will be allowed.

The Principal and Interest of the Bonds are charged upon and payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony.

The Bonds will be issued in denomination of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 and will bear interest at 7 per annum payable half-yearly by bearer coupons attached to the Bonds, the first coupon on each Bond representing interest to the next half-yearly interest day from the date upon which payment for the Bond is made.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable in respect of the Bonds applied for, and may be delivered to any branch in the Malay Peninsula of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, or the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, on or after May 2nd, 1921.

Federated Malay States War Loan Bonds will be accepted at par in payment of Subscriptions.

Application forms should be sent direct to the Treasurer and should not be sent direct to the Registrar nor should cheques be made payable to him.

In all cases in which it is requested that the Bonds be forwarded by post, the Bonds will be despatched by Registered Post at the risk of the applicant, who must himself effect any insurance that may be desired.

In the first instance a provisional receipt, exchangeable in due course for the definite Bonds, will be issued in respect of each application. Sale of Bonds or of the counter will commence when the Bonds are available.

Applications should be made upon the printed Application Forms which may be obtained together with further copies of this Prospectus at any branch of the above-mentioned Bank or at any Treasury or Money Order Office in the Straits Settlements, or the Federated Malay States.

EDWY L. TALMA,
Acting Treasurer, S.S.
Singapore, April 28th, 1921. 927

THE TREASURY.

Singapore, April 28th, 1921.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for:
Bones OK, KI, LM, LN, LB, LV,
LW, MA, SC.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT or SMALL HOUSE, from the Middle of October 1921. For 6 months. Reply Box MB, c/o Daily Press Office.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1920.
With Index, Price \$1.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES

Watson's DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

Watson's PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water.

Healthful and refreshing.

Blends excellently with

Whisky.

Watson's

STONE GINGER BEER

An ideal beverage for tennis and bathing parties. Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 485.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—At Eastbourne, on May 24th, to Capt. ALEXANDER A. LOCHHEAD CAMPBELL and Mrs. CAMPBELL, nee IRENE CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, Shanghai, a son.

JENNINGS—At No. 3, Regent, Mansions, Hongkong, on the 6th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. JENNINGS, a son.

REES—At Putney (London), on May 31st, the wife of L. C. PARKES REES, of Hongkong, a daughter. [1027]

TAYLOR—At Shanghai, on May 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. V. TAYLOR, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7th, 1921.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT IN CHINA.

Nor much has been heard lately of the boycott of Japanese goods in China, but it is evident from casual references which are made to it in the annual reports of some of the Commissioners of Customs in China that it was last year still a factor to be reckoned with by the Japanese trading community. No reference is made to it in the general review of the trade of China by the Statistical Secretary of the Customs, but in the few Reports by the Commissioners we have so far received we find several allusions to its continuance. Thus, in the Shanghai report it is stated: "The boycott of Japanese goods, notably in cotton fabrics, further stimulated the Chinese to locally manufacture cotton piece-goods to supply the shortage."

Again, "Japanese cotton yarn has completely disappeared from our returns." Again, "there was a considerable decrease in the importation of Japanese matches, from 455,203 to 117,021 gross; the decrease is mainly due to the boycott of Japanese goods and to the keen competition of the local match-making factories against the product of Japan." In the Kiangchow (Hainan) report we read: "Japanese cotton cloth, jeans, flannels and towels disappeared from the

market." At Kiaoehow, where there is a Japanese Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the report mentions that "Japanese cotton yarn which had been gradually replaced by the native product, showed a remarkable increase," and further on we find the explanation that "the large influx of Japanese yarn was due to its sudden fall in price—the highest price, gold yen 700 per bale in March, dropping to gold yen 218 in December." In the nearby port of Lungkow the Commissioner says the outstanding feature of the year's trade in (foreign cotton goods was that "not a single piece was imported from Japan."

Turkey reds which used to be imported mostly from Japan, "dropped practically to nil." Japan matches and kerosine oil, "completely drop out," and the decline in white sugar is also attributed to "the exclusion of imports of that commodity from Japan." In the Report by another Japanese Commissioner of the Chinese Customs, stationed at Dairen (Japanese leased territory), we read: "The figures under Japanese cotton cloths showed a remarkable falling off, owing to the diminution of Japanese imitation Ningpo (striped) cloths. Owing to the reduced price consequent upon the great slump in the Japanese market, the import of Japanese cotton yarn increased, ousting a certain amount of Chinese yarn." The Tientsin report notes a shrinkage in cotton piece goods "which is borne by the Japanese trade," also that "Japan matches have suffered from local manufactures." The Amoy report refers to "the boycott having been partially dropped," but apparently it was still exercising a perceptible influence on Japanese trade.

Though this boycott has been in progress now for three or four years it is noteworthy that Japan's trade has never reached higher figures than it did in 1918 and 1919. That, however, was obviously due to the war which sadly interfered with the trade of Europe. In 1919 Japan's trade with China amounted in value to Tk. 441,947,028; last year it was worth Tk. 371,063,708. The drop cannot be ascribed to the boycott which was, probably, stronger in 1919 than it was in 1920. Depressed trade and increased competition are sufficient to account for the decline. It is noteworthy that exports to Japan suffered to a greater extent than imports from Japan. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from all these reports is that Japan's political aspirations in China have cost her a good deal in trade sacrifice. But for the boycott her trade would have shown much greater growth.

In one respect the boycott has had an interesting development. China has begun to understand the foreign desire for an adequate protection of trade marks. In her treaties with the Foreign Powers China engages to afford protection to foreign trade marks against infringement, imitation or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects, in the same way that the Foreign Powers afford protection to Chinese trade marks, but there has always been much cause for complaint as to the adequacy of the protection the Chinese authorities afford to foreign trade marks. Now it appears, according to a Chinese newspaper report, that in order to defeat the boycott which has been so long maintained in certain parts of China against what they call the "inferior goods of a certain country" meaning Japanese merchandise, certain Japanese manufacturers have resorted to the device of avoiding on their labels the use of characters to indicate that the goods are of Japanese origin. On the products of certain Japanese factories, which we gather are established in China, characters are printed representing either "Chinese Republic," "home products," or "patriotic," and under this guise the goods pass into consumption as Chinese products. Against this little deception there has been a protest and it is stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed a special delegate to make arrangements with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce with a view to stopping the fraud, and it is expected that a set of regulations will shortly be promulgated. As a Northern contemporary aptly remarks, the trouble of fraudulent marks has apparently had to come very close home before the Chinese Government was prepared to do much.

The Dodwell line s.s. *Bolton Castle* left New York on May 22nd for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.

A Chinese, charged with stabbing his sweetheart to death, was, yesterday afternoon, committed to trial by Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy.

The total output of the Kailian Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 31st amounted to 91,150 tons, and the sales during the period to 80,528 tons.

Mr. J. O. Sheppard, Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who has been to the United States on leave, returned to the Colony yesterday on the *Colombia*, accompanied by Mrs. Sheppard.

Hung Kwon Leung, a merchant of No. 5, Bonham Street East, has reported to the police that, on June 1st, his accountant collected \$3,600 from various clients but did not return and hand in the money.

The engagement is announced in the Shanghai papers by her mother, Mrs. F. Goldstein, of Miss Annie Goldstein to Mr. Wm. Mason, eldest son of the late Capt. Wm. Moore Mason and Mrs. Mason, of Hongkong.

The heavy rainfall during the month of May did a slight amount of damage to flowering annuals in pots and beds, at the Botanical Gardens, but the effect on large trees, shrubs and palms also lawns and grass banks, was very beneficial.

Sergt. Carpenter of Bay View Police Station, North Point, yesterday charged, a Chinese before Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, with indecent behaviour towards a woman in Garden Road, Whitefield, on Sunday afternoon, and the Magistrate fined the defendant \$7 or 14 days' hard labour.

The French Government has nominated, and the Chinese Government has approved, M. A. de Fleuriau as French Minister at Peking. M. de Fleuriau has been for some years Counsellor of the Embassy in London, and has a distinguished diplomatic record. He is expected to reach Peking this summer.

The King's Daughters Society, Shanghai, acknowledges with thanks the sum of \$7,000 for their Convalescent Home from the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club in memory of the late Mr. W. S. Jackson. Amounts received from the general public in memory of the late Mr. Jackson totalled \$1,410 and Tls. 37.

The Commissioner of Customs at Amoy (Mr. A. H. Harris) remarks in his annual report: "Were it not for her thrifty emigrant sons, who have always been accumulating wealth abroad and are yearly remitting sums estimated to be near \$20,000,000 for her needs, Amoy would long since have been in parlous straits."

The Tsuchan of Shensi, who has received what is represented to him as "promotion" to a post in the Office of Generalissimo, is asking that before he leaves Shensi the Government shall forward a sum of ten million dollars to pay the troops of the province. Their pay is ten months in arrears, and the money is required "to prevent disturbances."

Shanghai's hotel accommodation is to be still further increased by the dismantling of the old Hotel des Colonies on Rue du Consulat and Rue Montauban and the erection on the site of a well equipped modern style building to be known as the Hotel de France. The plans show the design to be of a very handsome order and the building will be amongst the finest of the many architectural ornaments recently built and in course of erection in the two Settlements.

The Foreign Trade Dept. of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce announces that the highest excursion that has ever left San Francisco will sail from that port in September for a tour of the principal seaports of the Far East. For the purpose all the passenger accommodation aboard one of the Pacific Mail Company's new Shipping Boat 635 steamers has been reserved. Stops will be made at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Hongkong, and Canton. The purpose of the excursion is to cultivate friendly relations with all Oriental peoples and to foster trade between San Francisco and the Far East.

The School Magazine of the Diocesan Boys' School after a long delay has again re-appeared and there is a great deal in the June number of interest to the boys, present and past. Naturally the appeal for funds for the new school finds a prominent place in its pages, and a plan of the site is given. Among other features of general interest is a very interesting article on Christ's Hospital, which forms the first of a series of articles on "Famous Schools and their stories," which are to be published in the magazine. Mention might also be made of the satisfactory medical report on the Diocesan Boys' School by Dr. G. H. Thomas.

Mr. G. R. Sayer, captain of the Hongkong Cricket team, seems to have made an impression in Shanghai as an after-dinner speaker. The *Shanghai Mercury* says: "He is a great speaker, as his speech was extremely witty, rars of laughter following every sentence. He explained that in the past his efforts at oratory had always been before the Government officials of the Hongkong Sanitary Board. He referred to Mr. Dick Hancock, who had been unable to come, as he was now an exchange broker, and had to watch the 'goose' dollar and which way it was going to turn. Mr. T. E. Pearce regretted he could not be present, as he had not yet got his 1,500 runs" and Mr. R. E. O. Bird was unable to be amongst them, as he had not taken the hat trick since last November. Mr. Sayer praised Capt. Barrett, Dr. O'Hare and Mr. H. E. Muriel and said how much he would have liked to have given them a few tips. He then called on Mr. Hamilton to hand over the flag, which was the occasion of much cheering.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH GOLF VICTORY.
AGAINST AMERICA IN PROFESSIONAL FOURSOMES.

LONDON, June 6th.

Great Britain beat America in the Professional Golf Foursomes.
Great Britain won three matches, and America none. Two matches were halved.

TEST MATCH.

HOBBS UNABLE TO PLAY.

LONDON, June 6th.

Hobbs is unable to play in the Test match. The following will complete the team:—Fry, Evans, Mead and Strudwick.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE
INDISPOSED.

LONDON, June 6th.

Mr. Lloyd George has caught a chill and has been ordered rest for some days.

MINERS' STRIKE.

MINERS' LEADERS CHASING A
WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

LONDON, June 6th.

The miners' Executive, accepted the coal-owners' invitation to a conference, which opened to-day.
Mr. Thomas Spencer, a trustee of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, speaking at Allerton, said that the miners' leaders must recognise that they were beaten on the question of a Pool. They had been chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, while thousands of miners' families were starving. The country was heading to ruin. There will be no excuse for the leaders rejecting the coal-owners' offer to discuss the wages question from a practical viewpoint. The threatened withdrawal of the ten millions subsidy necessitated somebody making a move in the direction of a settlement.
CONFERENCE IN PROGRESS.

LATER.

The conference of coal-owners and miners is proceeding. It is expected that the former's proposals will be submitted to a delegate conference of miners, which will decide the next step.

EARLIER CABLES.

OWNERS' OLIVE BRANCH.

LONDON, June 6th.

The coal-owners held out the olive branch to the miners, last night, when Mr. Evan Williams, president of the Mining Association, sent a letter to Mr. Hodges stating that at a meeting of his Executive to-day he would propose that the miners be invited to meet and then talk matters over. Mr. Williams says that the Premier's time-limit as regards the ten millions subvention introduces a factor which the coal-owners cannot ignore. He points out that although the offer does not affect them financially it is immediately valuable to the workers and coal-owners, and he is very desirous they should not lose it.

THE PUEBLO FLOOD.

EARLY MORNING PANIC IN
STRICKEN TOWN.

DENVER, June 6th.

A flood due to the overflowing of the Arkansas and Fountain Rivers struck Pueblo at 1.45 in the morning. Hundreds of families lost everything in a flood rush to escape. Warning signals, displayed at six o'clock in the evening, apparently were not heeded. The loss of life is greatest in a suburb inhabited mainly by steel workers. A trainload of tents, food, and fresh water, is being sent from Denver to Pueblo, where a regiment of the State Rangers has taken control to effect rescue and prevent looting.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

POINT IN NEUMANN CASE.

BERLIN, June 6th.

A semi-official statement emphasises the fact that the acquittal of Neumann, who was in charge of the submarine which sank the hospital ship *Dover Castle*, was solely due to the fact that he acted in obedience to the order of his superiors. The question of the legality of this order will form the subject of other proceedings.

DEATH OF MR. WILL CROOKS.

LONDON, June 6th.

The death is announced of Mr. Will Crooks, former Labour M.P. for Woolwich.

[The Rt. Hon. Mr. Will Crooks was born on April 6th, 1859. In 1893 his first wife, Matilda South, whom he married in 1871, died. In 1893 he married Elizabeth Coulter. He had two sons and four daughters. In 1898 he was appointed to a cooper. In 1899 he became a member of the L.C.C. and in 1901 Mayor of Poplar. He was chairman of the Poplar Board of Guardians from 1898 to 1906. He was Labour M.P. for Woolwich from 1903 to 1901, and again from Dec., 1910, until his recent retirement from public life owing to failing health. He was made a Privy Council in 1910.]

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW FRENCH MINISTER IN
PEKING.

PARIS, June 1st (delayed).

According to *Le Temps*, the French Government intends to replace M. Boppe by appointing as Minister to China M. Le Fleury, who was for a long time the chief adjutant of M. Paul Cambon.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE IN
PARIS.

PARIS, June 1st (delayed).

The representative of the French President and several Cabinet Ministers welcomed the Japanese Crown Prince upon the latter's arrival in Paris. Troops lined up in front of the station and rendered honours. The Crown Prince is to lunch to-day with the President.

LOTTERIES.

THE TRIUMPH OF HOPE OVER
EXPERIENCE.

The popularity of lotteries, says a writer in the *Singapore Free Press*, is a proof of the incorrigible optimism of human nature. It represents the triumph of hope over experience. At the present time there are thousands who are debating with themselves as to what they will do if they win the Calcutta Sweep. Prizes to them, mathematically, their chances of winning a prize are just about equal to their chances of being run over by a tramcar, and, without being depressed by the latter prospect, they will be no less elated over the former.

What the kill-joys who wish to suppress gambling in every form fail to realise, is that gambling is the one form of excitement left in this over-civilised age, in which the average man sees nothing before him save a lifetime of drudgery, rewarded by the bare means of subsistence. Not unnaturally he jumps at the chance of acquiring at one bound the opportunity of eliminating the drudgery and living a decent life. Where in former days a man would go forth and risk his life in search of a fortune he now risks his money, and this is not such a come-down from a romantic point of view as appears at first sight, for the war has shown us that a man's property is considered more sacred than his life. A lottery is the most satisfactory form of gambling, inasmuch as the result gives intense pleasure to the minority at a trivial expense to the majority; and moreover the majority get all the pleasures of anticipation which philosophers tell us are greater than those of realisation. Of course, there are congenial imbeciles who will spend a month's pay in buying up large numbers of tickets, but the average man realises that from the practical point of view, odds of 10,000 to 1 are not much better than 100,000 to 1, and that if he is lucky he will win, and if not he won't, so contents himself with one or two tickets.

HOW THE NARROWS WERE SWEEPED.

Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, speaking at Kingsway Hall, on April 27th, at the annual public meeting of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, said the trawlers and mine-sweepers of the Dover Patrol swept up from 1915 to the end of 1917, over 1,500 German mines, they swept a total distance equal to 12 times round the earth, and 100,000 merchant vessels passed the Narrows during those years, with a loss due to German mines of only one twenty-fifth of one per cent.

THE FAR EASTERN GAMES.

OPENING IN A DOWNPOUR OF
RAIN.

The official opening of the fifth Far Eastern Games took place in the Hong-kew Park, Shanghai, last week. In spite of the inclement weather, a great concourse of spectators were present and witnessed keen competition and a number of close finishes.

Owing to the sudden state of the field, the basketball and tennis matches had to be called off. Otherwise the day's proceedings passed off excellently. Only one accident was reported, Paul Young, China's leading pole-vaulter, having the misfortune to sprain his ankle, which necessitated his being carried from the field.

At 2.30 the grand parade was held, in which more than 3,500 persons participated, all of whom will in one way or other take some part in the Games, either as contestants, officials, or exhibitors. After marching round the field, the company lined up in front of a platform on which stood the chief delegates and the speakers of the day.

WELCOME TO CONTESTANTS.

Dr. C. T. Wang, chairman of the executive committee of the China Contest Committee, presided, and in a few remarks, welcomed the contestants.

Mr. Hu Yuan, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and representative of the Chinese Government, on behalf of the Premier extended to the participants the heartiest greetings. This was no mere competition for individual honours, but a competition to elevate the standard of athletics and to bring them in line with the records of the world. As he was addressing men of high intelligence and culture it was needless for him to discuss at length the question of sportsmanship, which, he felt sure, would be exhibited in all the games of the week. He hoped that in the contests which would follow some world's records would be established, and he hoped that success would follow them when later they had qualified themselves for the world's Olympic Games.

Mr. Kano, representative of the International Olympic Committee, brought greetings on behalf of his association, and trusted that all the competitors would strive for a position in the International Olympics.

Mr. H. F. Zin, representative of the Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu, and read a congratulatory message on their behalf.

Mr. Camilo Osias, chief of the Philippine delegation and representative of the Philippine Bureau of Education, and Dr. S. Kishi, head of the Japanese delegation, were also speakers of the day.

Following the address, Dr. T. Wang declared the Games open and wished everybody success.

The athletes and boy scouts then left the field, leaving some 2,500 to 3,000 students to give an exhibition of calisthenics, drill and games. These boys gave a very creditable showing under the leadership of Mr. T. B. Chang.

THE DAY'S RESULTS.

The actual games began shortly afterwards. In the short track events the representatives from the Philippines easily captured honours, with Japan a close second. China did not show up really well in any of the events.

THE SECOND DAY.

RECORDS BROKEN ON THE FIELD.

The Far Eastern Olympic Games were continued under ideal weather conditions. The number of spectators was even larger than on the first day.

Several Far Eastern records were broken throughout the day, while several others were equalled. China retained her hold on the Far Eastern football championship by defeating the Philippine eleven, while the previous day had beaten the Japanese. When Mr. W. C. G. Clifford, the referee, blew the final whistle the score stood at one to nil.

China did not have much difficulty in defeating the Japanese in volleyball, the scores reading 21 to three and 21 to nil.

In the basketball game, played in the morning, China won a close but well-deserved victory over the Philippine five. The game was strenuously contested and scientifically played throughout. The visitors, the Chinese, being inclined to play an individual game, and had it not been for the good shooting of the Chinese five, the score would probably have been different. There was a good deal of rough play and fouling on both sides, resulting in the disqualification of one of the players of the visiting team. At the end of the first half the score read 17 to 15 against China, but in the second half the tide turned and the latter came out victor with a score of 30 to 27.

To Jang-tang of Hankow, easily won the discus throw and broke the old record of 105ft. 8in. by 61in. C. H. Yuan, who won the running high jump, failed to equalize the previous record though he came within 4ft of it.

The Japanese were by far the best in the distance running, especially in the 880 yards and the 5 miles. In these two races the Japanese won first three places.

Perhaps the most spectacular race of the day was the five miles, in which a Shanghai Japanese, Yoshiko, easily ran home first, leading from the very beginning. This runner kept up his lead until the very end, when he defeated his next competitor by nearly two laps and ran in breaking just as smoothly as when he started. His time, 32min. 44sec. beat the old records (Far Eastern) by 2min. 41.4sec. and came just 2min. 16.1sec. away from the record established by Finn. Kolehmainen, 29min. 29.1sec. *N.C. Daily News.*

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EFFECTS OF THE COAL
STRIKE.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Statistics issued by the Ministry of Labour, on April 15th, show an alarming increase in unemployment since the commencement of the coal dispute. In two weeks the persons engaged in insured trades who have been thrown out of employment and have registered for unemployment pay have increased by over 130,000, and the numbers of short-time workers have been added to very materially.

The Labour Minister has stated that the sum paid for unemployment benefits on April 8th was £1,771,000, as against £243,000 on April 2nd, and the out-of-work donation paid on the same dates was £392,000 and £31,000.

The latest figures of unemployment throughout the country as disclosed by the records of the "live" registers of the Ministry of Labour are those for April 15th. These, it is officially stated, are preliminary figures, and are subject to revision. The statistics show that there were approximately 1,686,900 persons registered as unemployed, an increase over the previous week of more than 71,200. The details are—

| | April 15th. | April 8th. | April 1st. |
|-------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Men | 1,143,200 | 1,059,358 | 1,009,912 |
| Boys | 71,200 | 67,893 | 63,635 |
| Women | 408,000 | 354,388 | 332,573 |
| Girls | 63,500 | 60,868 | 57,938 |
| Total | 1,686,900 | 1,512,507 | 1,464,068 |

Persons working systematic short time in such a manner as to bring them within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act who are entitled to claim benefit continue to increase, and the number of such persons has grown by over 100,000 in less than a month. The short-time claimants on April 15th numbered approximately 434,000. The figures in the preceding weeks were:—

| | |
|------------|---------|
| April 8th | 397,000 |
| April 1st | 382,000 |
| March 24th | 327,000 |

COMMUNAL KITCHENS.

It is reported that coal stocks at the various ports are dwindling rapidly, and the need for economy is becoming daily more urgent. In view of this fact, and of the possible duration of the strike, attention is being given to the idea of the communal kitchen, and local authorities will probably be asked to proceed very much on the lines adopted during the war. Communal kitchens may be rendered more necessary in some districts than in others, for where storage accommodation is limited it may not be possible to continue the weekly domestic allowance of coal at the present rate of 60lb. The demand for firewood is increasing, and the Disposal Board dumps throughout the country are being inundated with orders for old ammunition cases and aeroplane wood.

SOME OF THE RECORDS.

In most of the other events, the Philippines were victorious.

The following are a few of the records which were either equalled or broken:—

| Time | Event | Country |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 10 sec. | 100 yd. | Philippines |
| 20 sec. | 200 yd. | Philippines |
| 30 sec. | 300 yd. | Philippines |
| 1 min. | 400 yd. | Philippines |
| 1 min. 30 sec. | 600 yd. | Philippines |
| 2 min. | 800 yd. | Philippines |
| 3 min. | 1,200 yd. | Philippines |
| 4 min. | 1,600 yd. | Philippines |
| 5 min. | 2,000 yd. | Philippines |
| 6 min. | 2,400 yd. | Philippines |
| 7 min. | 2,800 yd. | Philippines |
| 8 min. | 3,200 yd. | Philippines |
| 9 min. | 3,600 yd. | Philippines |
| 10 min. | 4,000 yd. | Philippines |
| 11 min. | 4,400 yd. | Philippines |
| 12 min. | 4,800 yd. | Philippines |
| 13 min. | 5,200 yd. | Philippines |
| 14 min. | 5,600 yd. | Philippines |
| 15 min. | 6,000 yd. | Philippines |
| 16 min. | 6,400 yd. | Philippines |
| 17 min. | 6,800 yd. | Philippines |
| 18 min. | 7,200 yd. | Philippines |
| 19 min. | 7,600 yd. | Philippines |
| 20 min. | 8,000 yd. | Philippines |
| 21 min. | 8,400 yd. | Philippines |
| 22 min. | 8,800 yd. | Philippines |
| 23 min. | 9,200 yd. | Philippines |
| 24 min. | 9,600 yd. | Philippines |
| 25 min. | 10,000 yd. | Philippines |

The following clubs are reproduced by courtesy of the China Mail:

JAPANESE WINS THE MARATHON.

Shanghai, June 6th.

Four Japanese entered the 25-mile Marathon. The Chinese and Filipinos are not participating. Two of the contestants, Mogi and Yashima participated in the Antwerp marathon. Mogi was the winner in 2 hours 37 minutes 16.4 seconds. It was a great exhibition. The difference between the winner and the last man, Hasegawa, was eight minutes. The winner showed surprising freshness at the conclusion of the race, circling the track at a fast pace, and finishing with a brisk sprint. The others were also in good condition. An ovation was accorded. The Philippines won the decathlon. Japan was second, China third. Only four competitors survived the strenuous event.

SHINTO WINS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fargan, the Filipino champion, beat Tanaka, the Japanese player, in the Far Eastern Tennis Championship after a royal battle.

NORTH-EASTERN CHINA.

THE SPHERES OF SUPER-TUCHUNS
ARRANGED.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 27th.

After the division of funds, through the medium of the Prime Minister, the War Lords, Tiao Kun and Chang Tso-lin, have just reached an understanding relating to the equal division of North-Eastern China, Manchuria, Mongolia and the three special administrative areas of Jehol, Shuiyuan and Chahar as follows:—

Tiao Kun shall exercise full control over Chihli, Shantung and Honan with the provinces of Shansi, Shensi and Kansu as their subsidiaries. Within these six provinces, the previous consent of the Paoting War Lord must be secured if the Government desire any alteration in their rulers, armies or finances.

Chang Tso-lin shall have full control over Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang with the three special administrative areas of Jehol, Shuiyuan and Chahar as their subsidiaries. As in the case of Tiao Kun, no change of any importance can be effected in these provinces and special areas without the previous consent or concurrence of the Mukden War Lord. With reciprocity, Tiao Kun will not interfere in any way with the affairs of these regions unless he is invited to do so by Chang Tso-lin. In addition, as Chang Tso-lin is going to have full charge of the proposed big Mongolian expedition, Urgan, after its capture, will be placed under his influence.

On account of this satisfactory arrangement between the Super-Creators of the Government, Chang Tso-lin, chiefly taking into consideration the popular opposition from Jehol, Shuiyuan and Chahar, has agreed not to press for the appointment of Chang Hsu to the post of High Inspecting Commissioner for the above mentioned three special administrative areas at the moment. But corresponding to the removal of Chen Shu-fan and the appointment of Yen Hsiang-wei to the Chahar, Jehol, will be removed from Jehol in favour of Chi Chin-shun, commander of the twenty-ninth division of Fengtien army, as soon as a suitable post has been found for Chiang Kuei in Peking or in the Yangtze Province. Neither Tiao Kun nor Chang Tso-lin want him to work within their respective jurisdictions. Wong Chan-yuan has been left in the cold because his activities are in Central Yangtze Valley only.

MILITARY EXPEDITION TO
MONGOLIA.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 27th.

In the name of the President, a long official announcement has been issued by the Government relating to the despatch of a military expeditionary force to Outer Mongolia. In the announcement, the government comforts the Mongolian Princes, Nobles and others in Peking not to be disturbed by the situation, because Marshal Chang Tso-lin, High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, has been entrusted by the President to assume full control of the armed forces in Mongolia and to lead the expedition into Urgan.

Further, the Government says that all the Chinese military and civil authorities in Mongolia have been instructed by the President to respect the Mongolian Kelley Religion and Monasteries and not to violate individual personal rights of the Mongols, and that the sole aim of the Chinese expedition is to oust the Russian Urgan rabble from Mongolian territory without any intention to punish the Mongols at all.

The announcement concludes by saying that as Mongolia is part of the Chinese Republic and the Mongols are one of the five races who form the nucleus of the Republic, the Central Government, in spite of the existing financial hardship, cannot maintain silence or allow the Russian bandits to occupy part of Chinese territory for any purpose whatsoever.

This announcement has made a fine impression upon the Mongolian residents in the Capital who have pledged their loyalty to the Government, and in order to assure their support for the Government, Marshal Chang has assured the Mongolian Princes that he will accept full responsibility for the re-capture of Urgan from the Russian hands.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

DEVELOPMENT TRUST'S
AMBITION SCHEMES.

The Bombay Development Directorate on May 12th issued a report dealing with the scheme of reclamation and housing in Bombay Island. Two reclamation schemes and three housing schemes are occupying the attention of the Directorate, and there are also schemes and sub-schemes that extend from beyond Akauli in the North to Pir Pan in the South.

An outline is given of some of the objects that had to be surmounted before development work could be started. The Back Bay reclamation scheme, receiving attention, and there is an interesting description of the great wall that is now being built at the Colaba end of the island. A giant dredger will arrive at the Colaba end ready for filling in the reclaimed area ready for filling in. Large projects in connection with the housing of the middle and working classes have been undertaken by the Directorate.

THE TRIUMPH OF TAYLOR.

A WONDERFUL SHOT.

Writing in *The Observer* on April 17th.

A special correspondent says:—

Last summer at Westward Ho! J. H. Taylor declared that he had done with competitive golf; the life was too strenuous, and he was beyond it. The greatest golfing season ever known opened last week at Rochampton, and "J.H." as he is familiarly known, triumphed over everyone. Apparently there is still a vicious kick left in the famous Triumvirate. To Vardon and Braid it must have been deliciously comforting to see their trusty colleague fighting with such wonderful success to maintain the honour of the old brigade. From whatever angle it is viewed, Taylor's performance is truly remarkable. Imagine a man in his fifty-first year, who won his first open championship twenty-seven years ago at Sandwich, playing with just the same crispness and the same deadly accuracy that were the features of his game when Mr. Horace Hutchinson launched him into the world of professional golf.

TAYLOR'S LONG DRIVING.

I first saw Taylor play fifteen years ago, when he was almost at the zenith of his fame. "It was the same Taylor, only his slimes had vanished," that I saw at Rochampton. He was hitting the ball with much the same power and all the old cunning—the low skimming drive, which cheated the wind and the long, firm iron shots which flew as straight as an arrow. The astonishing part of his game was his long driving. Since the advent of the small, heavy ball he has often lamented the fact that the younger generation of golfers—the Mitchells, the Duncans, and the Hays—could leave him many yards behind from the tee. While he was continually struggling to reach the long holes in two shots the others were playing half shots with iron clubs. But at Rochampton in the final he was consistently out-driving Ockenden, of Raynham's Park, a sixteen year his junior, and a hard hitter of the ball, from ten to twenty yards. Two circumstances probably accounted for this minor phenomenon. One was that he was using a new type of the "limit" ball, which certainly does not appear to have restricted anybody's driving; and the other was the manner in which he hit it.

There are two distinct ways of hitting a golf ball—one is with "draw" and the other with "drift." The "draw" shot is one that performs a curve from right to left when viewed from the line of flight, and the "drift" shot is one that flies from left to right. With the "draw," really a slightly hooked shot, the maximum of run is obtained, while with the "drift," where there is a touch of cut, the minimum of run ensues. Most first-class American golfers employ the "draw," as do Braid and Hurd, while Vardon is a true disciple of the "drift" method, chiefly because it is attended with less danger. Taylor, who is a master of the art of control, played practically all his shots with the "draw," and secured the very valuable run when the ball touched the turf. Discreetly overlooked him at two holes, where he played the low, hooked shot. Firstly, there was his drive in the semi-final at 225 yards. It was an extremely critical stage, and to all intents and purposes everything depended upon the winning of the hole. Playing into the wind, Taylor rather overdid the "draw," for the ball, which was never on the line, missed four times and some broken ground, and as luck would have it, ran clear of everything. There was also his brilliant shot at the fourth, which played with "draw," struck a tree and cannoned off to the foot of the green—clear again. On the other hand, Ockenden, whether deliberately or because he was unable to prevent it, played the "drift" shot—and was left yards behind.

THE TURNING POINT.

In all golf matches there is an outstanding shot which is a great factor in deciding the issue. We saw one in the final at Rochampton. It occurred at the third, a hole of 450 yards, where the green, treacherously small, is severely bunkered on three sides. Taylor's pick was a trifle too strong, with the result that the ball dashed across the green into the hazard beyond. The tantalising part of it was that the pin was only a matter of two or three yards from the edge of the rather steep-faced bunker. To get the ball out somewhere on the green was, perhaps, quite easy, but to make it stop somewhere near the hole was a difficult problem altogether. In the circumstances there was only one kind of stroke to play, and that was the "hook shot," where you aim at a spot three or four inches behind the ball and hurl the head of the niblick as violently as is possible into the sand. Except keeping your head and going at the spot you wish to hit and not the ball there is nothing further to be done. Taylor played the shot to perfection—he jumped the ball a couple of yards to fall less than a yard from the hole. He ran down the putt, obtained a half, and went joyously on his way. It was the turning point of the match, and both Taylor and Ockenden knew it.

The first big tournament of the year saw a veritable slaughter of the giants. Mitchell, Duncan, Vardon, Braid, and Ford all collapsed in the most amazing manner. For he was much in the same plight, for he was failed to qualify for Taylor, the real heroes of the tournament were three of the lesser lights—Leach of Northwood; F. Ball, of Langley Park, and, of course, Ockenden.

Human beings love formulas that look thoughtful and save thinking.—Mr. Robert Lloyd.

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"DEAD" MAN JUMPS FROM COFFIN.

SCENES OF PANIC AT A REQUIEM SERVICE.

WARSAW, April 18th.

Grand Guignol plays are outdone by a drama enacted at Vilna a few days ago.

An inmate of the local asylum died, and the coffin was taken into the chapel.

Another lunatic, who had seen the body of his comrade carried away, stole into the chapel, took the body from the coffin, and put it in the cupboard used to keep the church furniture.

This done, he lay down in the coffin, covered himself with a shroud, and fell asleep.

A few hours later a priest arrived and conducted a requiem service. When it was finished bearers lifted the coffin to take it away for the burial.

The motion woke the madman, who jumped out, struck one of the bearers a blow on the head, and ran away.

The bearer collapsed and died from fright, while the priest and the others fled panic-stricken.

Their cries brought a crowd to the chapel entrance. Eventually some of the bravest ventured inside to ascertain what had happened.

They found an empty coffin and a dead man on the floor, and naturally put the corpse into the coffin.

They then began to search for the shroud, which the madman had taken away with him.

One of the searchers opened the cupboard in the hope of finding something fit to cover the body.

Directly he did so the hidden dead man fell on him head first and knocked him down.

The live man fainted from fright, and panic again filled the chapel, the crowd rushing out and scattering through the city.

It was only after several hours' work by the police that the matter was cleared up and popular excitement subsided.

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SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.**HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.****LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.****MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.**TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.
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PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June.

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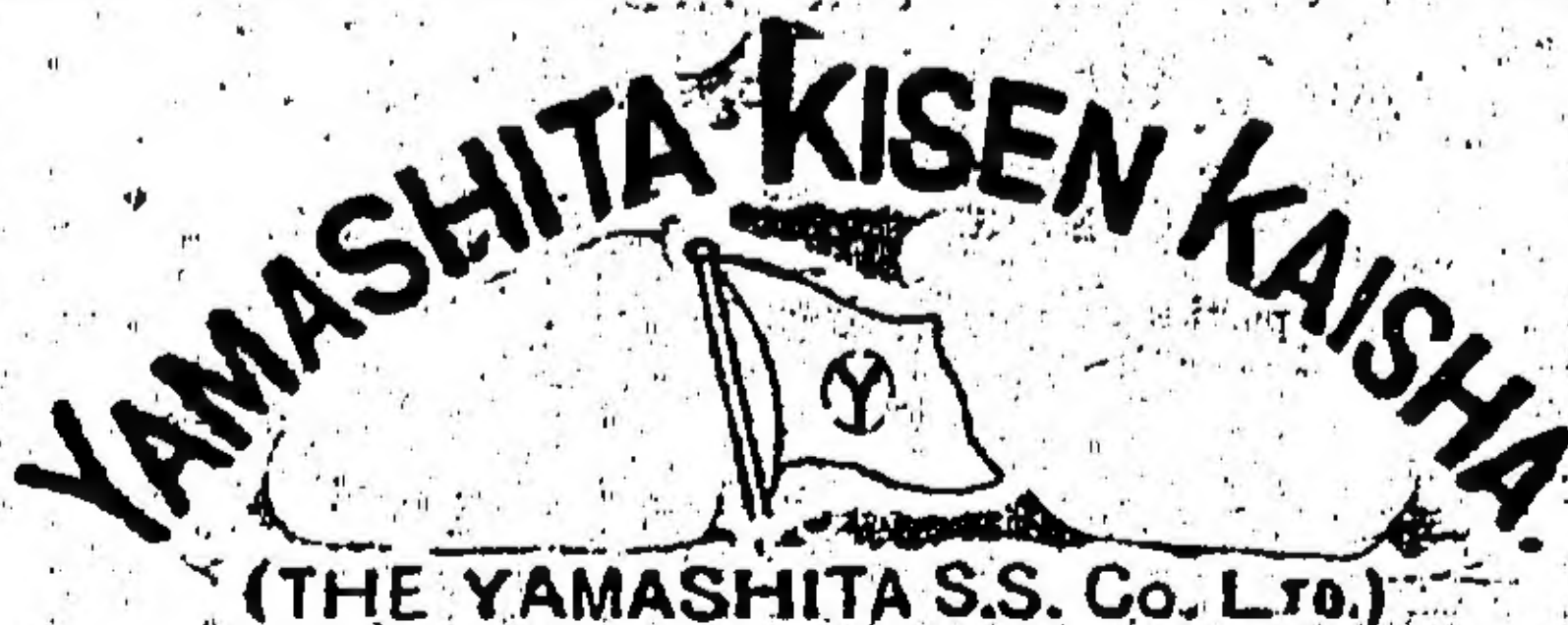
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KANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 14th June, at 11 a.m.

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JAPAN. ANCIENT AND MODERN.

[BY FRANK J. MELVILLE.]

While the early stamps of Japan are of interest to the advanced specialist, the middle and later issues present the chief fascination to the general collector. They provide a quaint mixture of modernity with the ancient lore of the Orient. The Japanese adopted the Western idea of using their stamps for commemorating notable events at a comparatively early date. In 1864, on the occasion of the silver wedding of the late Emperor, two stamps were issued to mark the event. They are of a large size, and show, in the centre the chrysanthemum, the imperial crest, supported by two cranes. The crane in Japan is an emblem of longevity, and is supposed to live a thousand years. The design is elaborated with cherry blossoms, which are said to represent the spirit of Japan. There were only two values, the 3-sen red, and the 5-sen blue; they were only on sale for one month, the "silver honeymoon," and were eagerly bought up.

At the close of the war with China, four stamps were issued which exhibit a phase of Oriental etiquette. It was desired to honour two of the heroes of the war, the late Marshal Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, chief of the staff of the Japanese army, and Lieut. General Prince Kitashirakawa, commander of the Imperial Guards engaged in the subjugation of Formosa. A 2-sen and a 5-sen stamp were decided upon, bearing portraits of these princes who had fallen in the war, but to avoid appearing to give one precedence over the other two stamps of each denomination were issued, so that each Prince figured on a 2-sen red stamp and each on a 5-sen blue.

The present Emperor, Yoshihito, was married to the Princess Sadako on May 10th, 1900, and a special stamp that is unique in the annals of philately was issued in connection with the celebrations. A description of its details will show what a volume of Oriental lore is embodied in its symbolism. In the spandrels are branches of wistaria, the crest of the Princess's family; the Imperial crest is at the top of the oval. The two swallows at the bottom are said to be emblematic of domesticity. The subjects within the oval are associated with the marriage ceremony in Japan. Chief among these is the yamagibako, a willow box covered with red paper, in which the first letter which the bridegroom sent to his bride is kept. Behind this box is a table ornamented with pictures of cranes and pines. While the crane is supposed to live a thousand years the pine never dies, so by these emblems the Japanese wish the young couple long life. On this table or "crischi" are placed rice cakes, called "mikka yo mochi," which are left for three days and nights in the bridal chamber. To begin with, there should be as many of these cakes as there are years in the bride's age, presuming, of course, that she has told it correctly. The stamp, 3-sen emerald, was issued on April 28th, 1900, but the public was strictly warned not to use it before May 10th, the date of the ceremony.

In 1905 a 3-sen stamp was issued to commemorate the amalgamation of the Japanese and Korean postal administrations, and in the following year two stamps, 13-sen blue and 3-sen rose, marked the occasion of the triumphal military review of that year. In 1908 two high-value stamps were added to the general stamp series current in Japan, and these portray the Empress Jingō-Kōgō, one of the popular heroines of old Japan. The Empress Jingō was Regent from 201 to 239, in the name of her son, Ojiu, and died at the age of 100. She is remembered for her successful war against Korea, in which she took part; she had the special protection of the god Sumiyoshi, who piloted her vessels, and when a great storm arose huge fishes came up to the surface and held up the ships to prevent them from foundering.

THE COMING OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The present Emperor succeeded to the throne on July 30th, 1912, but his coronation did not take place until November, 1915, when a set of four stamps was put on sale. The 13-sen grey and scarlet, depicts the curious "toque" used at the coronation, the 3-sen, violet and yellow-brown, shows the throne, in a frame of bamboo, paulownia, and other emblems. The 4-sen, carmine, and the 10-sen, blue, represent an entrance to the Imperial Palace at Kyoto, which is reserved for use on great State occasions.

A year after the coronation there followed, on November 3rd, 1913, the formal proclamation of the Prince Hirohito as heir apparent to the Throne of Japan. This event was marked by the issue of three special stamps, 13-sen green, red, and yellow, 3-sen, red and yellow, and 10-sen, deep blue and blue. The design on the two low values is taken from the dress worn by his Imperial Highness at the ceremony, the central device being a phoenix, an emblem of marital felicity, and the frame is ornamented with paulownia, imperial, the emblem of the Empress. The 10-sen stamp shows the hat or toque worn by the Prince within a frame adorned with cherry blossoms. Prince Hirohito, in whose honour these stamps were issued, will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his birth in Europe (April 20th).

Three other sets of commemorative stamps have been issued recently, and have already been illustrated in this column. They are the "Peace Celebration" set of 1910, the stamps to mark the taking of the first census for the whole of the Japanese Empire, October 1st, 1920, and the consecration, on November 1st, 1920, of the Meiji-ji, the temple built in honour of the late Emperor, who, at the commencement of his long and enlightened reign, introduced the postage stamp into Japan, the jubilee

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BISHOPS' PLEA FOR MINERS.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

Both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury reassembled on April 27th, at the Church House, Westminster.

The Bishop of Lichfield moved a resolution recognising that moral no less than economic issues are involved in the present dispute in the coal industry and declaring that the House—

1.—Welcomes on the part of the miners, the desire that the strong should help to bear the burdens of the weak, and on the part of the mineowners, a frank recognition that the living wage should be regarded as the first charge on the industry, and also their willingness to forgo profits during the present period of stress.

2.—Affirms its conviction that only on the lines suggested in the resolution 74, passed by the Lambeth Conference, can a lasting settlement be hoped for this or other industrial disputes: "An outstanding and pressing duty of the Church is to convince its members of the necessity of nothing less than a fundamental change in the spirit and working of our economic life. This change can only be effected by accepting as the basis of industrial relations the principle of co-operation in service for the common good in place of unrestricted competition for private or sectional advantage."

The Bishop said the one thing needed above all others was a new spirit in all such controversies. He had known a good deal about miners in Durham, and his present diocese, contained as large a part of the mining industry as any in that Province. He had spent the last two Sundays among the miners of Cannock Chase, and wished to testify to their extraordinary quietness, order, patience, and, he was bound to add, the resolution with which they met the present situation. All must have sympathy with these men, who followed such an arduous and dangerous occupation, and those who knew them best had a profound respect for the character of at least the majority of them. They were among the most trustworthy men in the country. They must sympathize with the miners in the way in which the present crisis was arising upon them. It had been a great mistake to insist on decontrol taking place at the end of March. The desire of the miners that the stronger parts of the country should help to bear the burdens of the weaker districts was an entirely Christian principle. On the other hand, they could not withhold their sympathy from the masters and men in the mining industry was not at all common. The present conflict was one which affected not only those immediately concerned, but the whole community. In such negotiations as were now taking place all the cards should be placed on the table.

GOVERNMENT "UNWISE."

The Bishop of Peterborough, in seconding the resolution, said he repudiated the idea that as bishops they had any authority to deal with the matter on its economic side. They did not wish to apportion blame, but he felt very strongly that there were few examples in modern days of a Government being so unwise and foolish as the present Government had been in refusing to use to its full advantage originally intended extent the time available for adjusting the difficulties which now seemed so insoluble. The mining industry was a national key industry, yet to any dispassionate critic its organization seemed to be singularly inefficient. It was not sufficiently realized how drastic the reductions proposed were. Considering the state of the industry, it would certainly have been a marvellous thing if a body like the miners had been prepared to accept so vast and drastic a reduction in their standard of wages and life as was contemplated. It was by no means simply a question of wages. A new outlook had come over the miner. He had discovered that the only way in which he could better his condition was by forming with his fellow-workers a great brotherhood. This change of outlook, this mutual comradeship which existed among the miners, was a very potent factor, which had not always been appreciated at its true value.

The Bishop of Birmingham said they must strive to reach a settlement which, if not a final one, would last for a very long period indeed. It was not a fight between the owners and the miners. The industry had got into a condition which demanded firm and different dealing. The miners had a right to special consideration when compared with other workers. His work was beyond measure trying, deadly in its dullness, wearying, and arduous. He did not think they would ever get that blessed word nationalization to do for them what they hoped. Nothing was more untrue than to say that the miner was of a Bolshevist type. The Church should consider the whole question of what was called property, not only in regard to mine-owning, but property in general.

The Bishop of Winchester said it seemed to him that the statesmanship of the community was sadly at fault in not seeing that when decontrol came no effect would be too great in order to tide over a difficult and dangerous epoch. He suggested the insertion in the resolution of the following words: "Recognizes as the root of the present trouble the neglect to prepare for the critical moment of decontrol by any constructive changes in the organization of the industry." This was accepted by the Bishop of Lichfield and his second.

The Bishop of Exeter said he should be very sorry if it went forth that the Bishops were on the Socialistic side. On the motion of the Bishop of St. Albans, the debate was adjourned.

of which event is being celebrated by another new set of stamps, which will be put on sale on Friday, and throughout the Empire.—Daily Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| SANDAKAN | "HINSANG" | Tues. | 7th June | Noon. |
| HAIPHONG via HOLOON | "TAKSANG" | Wed. | 8th June | 9 a.m. |
| SWATOW via SWAROW | "TUNGSHING" | Wed. | 8th June | Noon. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | "KWANGSANG" | Thurs. | 9th June | 3 p.m. |
| TIENTSIN | "CHIPSING" | Fri. | 10th June | D'light. |
| MANILA | "WINGSANG" | Fri. | 10th June | 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHOYSANG" | Wed. | 15th June | D'light. |

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| S.S. "GLENUCE" | 25th June | 25th June |

HOMEWARDS.

| Vessel | Days | Discharges |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| S.S. "GLENOGLE" | 17th June | LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG. |
| S.S. "GLENGYLE" | 2nd July | GREAT LONDON & HULL. |

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| SHANGHAI & F'U W. | "SECHUEN" | On 7th June, Noon. |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | "HUPEH" | On 8th June, 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "SOOCHOW" | On 8th June, Noon. |
| "HANGHAI & TIENTSIN" | "CHENAN" | On 11th June, 4 P.M. |
| WANGHAI, CHIAO & TIENTSIN | "KUEIOW" | On 11th June, 4 P.M. |
| AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & LORON | "TAMING" | On 13th June, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "SUNNING" | On 16th June, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "YINGCHOW" | On 18th June, 4 P.M. |

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| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| "PLASSY" | 7,346 | 14th June | Madras, London & Antwerp |
| "DUNERA" | 5,400 | 18th June | Madras, London & Antwerp |
| "DELTA" | 8,000 | 25th June | Madras, London & Antwerp |
| "SYRIA" | 7,000 | 23rd July | Madras, London & Antwerp |
| "KALYAN" | 8,000 | 6th Aug. | do. |
| "KASHMIR" | 9,000 | 19th Aug. | do. |
| "KHYBER" | 9,000 | 2nd Sept. | do. |

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| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|---|
| "EASTERN" | 4,500 | 25th June | Sandakan, Thursday Island |
| "KANOWNA" | 7,000 | 25th July | Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |

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| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| "KIDDERPORE" | — | 9th June (Flight) | Kobe. |
| "EASTERN" | 5,400 | 9th June | Japan only. |
| "DELTA" | 8,000 | 11th June (10 A.M.) | Shanghai only. |
| "SYRIA" | 7,000 | 25th June | Shanghai & Japan. |
| "KALYAN" | 8,000 | 5th July | Shanghai & Japan. |

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|----------|---------------|-----------------|
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|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
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Tel. 2307.

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INWARD MAILS.

| FROM | PER | DATE |
|--|--------------|------------|
| CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI | Montague | 8th inst. |
| JAPAN | Atsuta Maru | 10th inst. |
| London (Arrives 27th April) | Tatsumi Maru | 10th inst. |
| Europe via Suez (Letters and News-papers, London May 5th.) | Yamaguchi | 10th inst. |
| | Della | 10th inst. |

OUTWARD MAILS.

| TO | PER | DATE |
|--|---------------|--|
| Hohow and Haiphong | Kaifong | Tuesday, 7th, 8.30 A.M. |
| Swatow and Bangkok | Zuichow | Tuesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Haiphong | Poochote | Tuesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Swatow | Hingang | Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Poochow | Hai Hong | Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and North China | Seachuen | Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Swatow | Tytsuen | Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Straits and Bangkok | Winghung | Tuesday, 7th, 2.00 P.M. |
| Swatow | Ching Maru | Tuesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M. |
| Japan | Ching Maru | Tuesday, 7th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Tourane | Ching Maru | Tuesday, 7th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Philippine Is., Straits, Bangkok, Egypt, & EUROPE via MARSEILLES | Evergold | Registration 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M. |
| Hohow and Haiphong | Takung | Wednesday, 8th, 8.00 A.M. |
| Swatow, Shanghai and North China | Tungshing | Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Swatow | Kidderpore | Wednesday, 8th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Swatow, Straits and Bangkok | Hupoh | Thursday, 9th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and North China | Seachuen | Thursday, 9th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden | Winghung | Thursday, 9th, 2.00 P.M. |
| Tientsin | Ching Maru | Thursday, 9th, 4.00 P.M. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanuad, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES | Atsuta Maru | Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M. |
| Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco | Rakyo Maru | Friday, 10th, 10.30 A.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Poochow | Hingang | Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Philippine Islands | Wing Hung | Friday, 10th, 2.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai and North China | Della | Saturday, 11th, 8.30 A.M. |
| Shanghai North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO | Colombia | Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Poochow | Kueichow | Saturday, 11th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai and North China | Obasan | Saturday, 11th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai, North China, Daisen, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO | Siberia Maru | Registration 4.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M. |
| Swatow, North China and Japan | Yokohama Maru | Monday, 13th, 10.00 A.M. |
| Swatow and Port Moresby via Batavia | Tytsuen | Monday, 13th, 10.00 A.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Poochow | Tungshing | Monday, 13th, 2.00 P.M. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanuad, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES | Flaxey | Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M. |

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| "MACHAON" | 13TH JUNE | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "ANCHISES" | 21ST JUNE | London, Amsterdam & Hamburg. |
| "MENTOR" | 19TH JULY | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp. |
| "TEUCER" | 11TH AUG. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "TEIRESIAS" | 18TH AUG. | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp. |

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| "EURYADES" | 7TH JUNE | Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool. |
| "OANFA" | 15TH JUNE | Ms'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow. |
| "EURYDAMAS" | 10TH JULY | Genoa & Liverpool. |
| "YANGTSE" | 20TH JULY | M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow. |

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

| | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| "TALTHYBIUS" | 15TH JUNE. | Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver. |
| "TYNDAREUS" | 6TH JULY. | |
| "PROFESILAUS" | 3RD AUG. | |

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

| | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| "DEUCALION" | 5TH JULY | via Suez. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|

HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| "ANCHISES" | 21ST JUNE | for London. |
| "MENTOR" | 19TH JULY | for London. |
| "TEIRESIAS" | 16TH AUG. | for London. |
| "ASCANIUS" | 30TH AUG. | for London. |

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From June 6th to 13th, 1921.

| Day of Week or Month | High WATER. | | Low WATER. | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Time. | Height. | Time. | Height. |
| Tues. 7 | 9 13 | 7 9 | 3 46 | 2 5 |
| Wed. 8 | 10 13 | 7 9 | 3 42 | 2 7 |
| Thurs. 9 | 10 18 | 4 4 | 4 24 | 2 8 |
| Fri. 10 | 11 18 | 4 6 | 5 23 | 2 0 |
| Sat. 11 | 11 44 | 7 2 | 7 10 | 0 5 |
| Sun. 12 | 2 20 | 4 3 | 6 5 | 3 3 |
| Mon. 13 | 2 40 | 4 6 | 8 13 | 1 0 |
| | 3 20 | 4 8 | 9 13 | 1 4 |
| | 3 38 | 5 3 | 10 13 | 1 9 |

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, June 6th.

| | Previous Day at 3 p.m. | On 6th at 3 p.m. | On 6th at 5 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Barometer | 29.84 | 29.82 | 29.83 |
| Temperature | 78 | 81 | 80 |
| Humidity | 91 | 88 | 87 |
| Wind Direction | West | South | West |
| Force | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Weather | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rain | 0.85 | — | 2.49 |

Highest open-air Temperature on 5th ... 84.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 6th ... 78.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the session 1920.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE DAILY PRESS OFFICE. \$2.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

June 6th

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| ON LONDON.— | Telegraphic Transfer | 2/6 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1/8 | |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days sight | 1/8 | |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months sight | 2/8 | |
| Credit, at 4 months sight | 2/8 | |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months sight | 2/8 | |
| ON PARIS.— | Bank Bills, on demand | 580 |
| Credit, 4 months sight | 640 | |
| ON NEW YORK.— | Bank Bills, on demand | 48 1/2 |
| Credit, at 60 days sight | 51 1/2 | |
| ON HONGKONG.— | Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 198 | |
| ON CALCUTTA.— | Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 198 | |
| ON SHANGHAI.— | Bank Bills, at sight | — |
| Private, 30 days sight | 101 1/2 | |
| ON YOKOHAMA.— | On demand | 101 1/2 |
| ON MANILA.— | On demand | 111 |
| ON SINGAPORE.— | On demand | 1 1/8 |
| ON BATAVIA.— | On demand | 1 1/8 |
| ON HADHON.— | On demand | nom. |
| ON SAIGON.— | On demand | 83 1/2 |
| ON BANGKOK.— | On demand | 83 1/2 |
| SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate | \$ 7.70 u | |
| Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tola | \$50.00 | |
| BAR SILVER per oz. | 33 1/2 | |
| | Per cent. | |
| Hongkong 100 cents piece | \$2.01 Premium. | |
| Hongkong 20 " | 0.00 Discount. | |
| Canton 20 " | 15.05 | |
| Canton 10 " | 0.00 | |

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Paid-up Capital | \$15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds | \$2,500,000 |
| Surplus | \$2,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | \$15,000,000 |

Court of Directors:

G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq., Chairman.

G. M. DEWILL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

D. G. M. BARNARD, Esq., E. V. D. PARR, Esq., A. S. GRUBBY, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. B. HOLYOAK, J. A. PHILLIPS, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARNOW, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STOTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARKS BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY AND FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local currency and sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, May 31st, 1921.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £23,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000

Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000

Deposits ... Frs. 885,000,000

The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yankow, Swatow, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yankow, Swatow, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yankow, Swatow, Amoy.

Lyon, Marseilles, Hongkong, Yankow, Vladivostok, Peking, Canton, Fochow, Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, Tientsin, Saigon, Yokohama, Hankow, Monken, Amoy, New York, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Batavia, Tientsin, Pnom-Penh.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Head Office:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,100,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Malacca, Shanghai, Colombo, Rangoon, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 68,567,233.44

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nankin, Yankow, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Batavia, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nankin, Yankow, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Batavia, Sourabaya.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARROT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... \$27,800,000.00

Reserve Funds ... \$7,986,233.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20-21, Cross Street, Hongkong.

Branches at all ports in China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers: The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

Limited.

(TAIWAN GINYO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 45,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 9,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Makung, Nankin, Pusan, Shinshih, Tientsin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aho.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Poochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARKS BANK.


The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

3, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.



Asahi Beer

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED,

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., HONGKONG.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST IVAN" ... 25th June.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,

4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital ... U.S. \$4,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits ... U.S. \$1,489,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

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THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: